

The Chauvin Chronicle

AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY NEWSPAPER CIRCULATING THROUGHOUT
ARTLAND, CHAUVIN, EDGERTON, RIBSTONE, MERTON, SIFTON, AND MANITOU LAKE

VOL. 9: NO. 465

CHAUVIN, ALBERTA WEDNESDAY, MAY 2nd., 1923

\$2.00 per year, in advance

SASKATCHEWAN TELEPHONES

Saskatchewan stands first in the world in regard to the number of rural telephones per population—with a telephone for every nine inhabitants. Saskatchewan has \$11,000,000 invested in town telephones with 31,800 subscribers, and \$15,000,000 invested in rural telephones, with 58,000 subscribers.

WEDDING BELLS

BOUCHER—FREEMAN

Mr. Leonard E. Boucher and Miss Louise, Freeman were joined in holy matrimony by the Rev. E. Edmonds, at the pro-cathedral of All Saints (anglican) Edmonton, Saturday afternoon April 5th. The ceremony being of a private character.

After a short sojourn in the city the happy couple returned to Chauvin, and on Tuesday evening a wedding party was given at the home of Mrs. H. N. Freeman, in honor of the event. The feature of the evening being a mock wedding.

Celebrations were continued on Friday evening by a dance in the Odd-fellows Hall, at which over 80 guests were present. Music was rendered by the Chauvin Orchestra, and lunch was served. Everybody reported having had a good time.

Great interest is taken in this wedding, not only by the pupils of the public and high school over which Mr. and Mrs. Boucher preside, but by the general public, who while feeling that they missed a "great event" by this "far-away wedding" have most earnest and sincere wishes for a long and happy life to the popular couple—Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Boucher.

They have been the recipients of many valuable and charming gifts amongst which are the following from pupils of the schools.

Cut glass salt and pepper shaker—Dixie Montjy; Olive spoon—Raymond D'Albertanson; Cut glass dish—Harker Saul; Hand made doilies—Elmer and Eva Hass; Hand made lace—Elma and Erma Hass; China dish—Irene Fahner; Cream jug and sugar bowl (hand painted)—James Borregaard; China—Lillian Pitman, Marjorie Folkins, Donald Folkins, Irene Reynolds; China 3rd and 4th grade girls—Betty Forryan, Ronie Forryan, Barbara Forryan, Helene Saker, Phyllis Cubitt, Mamie Cubitt, Elsie Goede, William Cubitt, Ethel Code, Eva Woodley; Aluminum tea kettle—Gregor McCluskey; Cut glass berry dish—Miss Elsie McCluskey.

Crop Prospects

Crop prospects have been considerably improved by the recent fall of snow, which provided plenty of moisture. We can afford to forget, at least for two or three weeks, the sinister report that the sun has cooled off some three or four per cent recently. Smiles and waterproofs are now in order.

Card Of Thanks

Mr. and Mrs. Halls and family wish to express their sincere thanks to their many friends for their kindness and sympathy shown them in their sad bereavement; also for floral tributes.

J. R. LOVE, M.L.A. SPEAKS AT LENGTH IN BUDGET DEBATE

Extracts From Speech Delivered by
J. R. Love, Member for Wainwright, in the Legislative
Assembly. During the
Recent Budget
Debate

Attitude of Municipalities

During the recent session we have been addressed by various representatives of the Union of Alberta Municipalities. The purpose of that meeting is clearly defined in the opening paragraph of the special report from which I wish to quote the following:

"The conference of representatives of Alberta Municipalities was of the opinion that the situation was of sufficient urgency to warrant calling a special meeting of the members of the Union of Alberta Municipalities so that the following matters could be thoroughly discussed:

(a) Reducing Taxation.

(b) Impressing upon the government for the necessity for reduced expenditures by consolidation and reduction in public services, and, if necessary, a revision in the system of education.

(c) Preventing the imposition of further taxation by still further encroaching upon the municipalities sphere of taxation.

(d) Deciding upon what are provincial and municipal obligations, and what should be the sources of revenue of each governing body."

In addition, the following resolution was adopted: "That this informal conference, held for the purpose of considering the application to the provincial government for part, if not the whole, of the revenue derived from the Automobile and Amusement Taxes and other revenue obtained from sources which are considered to be within the sphere of municipal taxation, is of the opinion that the whole question of government expenditure and finance is far more serious and will require far greater adjustment than is suggested in this proposal. The conference is further of the opinion that a radical adjustment of all government services will require to be considered with a view to reducing taxation rather than finding new sources of revenue and further taxation."

"Therefore be it resolved that a conference be called as soon as possible between the Provincial Government and representatives of local governments and school boards, so that there may be a free discussion of all the problems affecting governing bodies, with a view to more economical administration of governmental and educational services and a more equitable distribution of the sphere of taxation."

I do not intend to deal with the many things which that conference urged the government to do. However, I do wish to mention two facts at least. Namely:—the demand for reduction in taxation and a demand for the turning over to the municipalities of certain taxes which are now collected by the Provincial Government for provincial purposes.

Public Opinion and Human Nature

Now a demand for a drastic reduction in expenditure. A drastic reduction in expenditure entails a drastic curtailment in public services. Before interfering with the services the people now enjoy, we must recognise the

influence of two great forces. The force of public opinion demanding a drastic reduction in taxation, and the force of human nature demanding a greater share of the revenue derived from taxation and the further extension of public services. We all know that public opinion at the present time in this province demands a curtailment in public expenditures. But the people of this province who enjoy certain public services at the expense of the provincial treasury are after all human beings. And as such they are naturally reluctant to give up those services which they, as individuals, now enjoy. Few, indeed, have been the delegations asking the curtailment of particular government services, while the protests against particular taxes are too numerous to count. After all, McCulloch was right when he said:—

"Whoever hopes a faultless tax to see,

Hopes what ne'er was, or is, or e'er shall be."

It is true that public opinion must be heeded, but public opinion after all is the victim of circumstances, just as are governments. The sentiments of public opinion change as do the seasons of the year. In the year of adversity it is pessimistic and drastic, in the year of prosperity it is optimistic and extravagant. On the other hand, human nature demands attention. But human nature in spite of itself, is too often hampered by selfish and narrow motives.

Policy of Past Governments

In the years of prosperity in this province governments followed too much the demands of public opinion and dictates of human nature, with the result, that it became the order of the day, for a cabinet minister to design the par excellence in modern public service, in order that he might not only gratify public opinion, but human nature as well, and thus create for himself and everlasting monument to the glory of his master mind. Little did one realize that the genius was merely digging his own political grave while gratifying the feelings of human nature. Public opinion is a very fickle master. She smiles with approval on the liberal spenders in the days of prosperity, but in more serious times she rebukes them: for their extravagance and dismisses them in preference for a more economical group of legislators.

I have listened with pleasure on many occasions to members opposite particularly to the honorable leader of the opposition, (Hon. J. R. Boyle) as he has expounded and lectured on the great and sacred principles, upon which the British Constitution and the Liberal Party are founded. I have appreciated being reminded of these great and sacred principles from time to time. However, I do feel, that if members of past governments in this province had given more time to the thoughtful and careful study of the principles underlying a safe and sound policy of public finance, and taxation, the people of Alberta might not today be staggering under the burden of some sixty-eight million dollars of bonded debt.

During the past few years we have all learned many lessons, in a personal way at least, regarding problems of finance. It is not fair to expect that the mistakes of the past can all be rectified in one, two, or even a few years. The province has been drifting for a number of years into the position it is in today. The problem of readjustment is a complex problem and cannot be solved in one or two

years. Nevertheless we must have patience and realize that the problem facing us today, is in many respects greater than any problem any provincial government has ever had to face.

Conditions During the War

The problem during the war years, was not, or should not have been difficult for a provincial government. Prices for all farm products were abnormally high and crops averaged on the whole much better than they have since the war. Wheat during the years 1915, 1916, and 1917 in Alberta averaged 24.75 bushels per acre while during the years 1918, 1919, 1920, and 1921 it has only averaged about eleven bushels per acre. Farmers as a class, during the war invested all their spare capital into increased farming operations. Then came the terrible drought years of 1918 and 1919 followed by one of the longest and most severe winters in the history of the province. So severe was the situation at that time, that the late administration was called upon to advance over two millions of dollars for relief purposes. Prices of feed and labor remained high throughout the winter and summer of 1920. The crash in prices of farm products came just as the farmers were about to realize on the most expensive year in farming operations in the history of this province. It is only when we look up the records that we can get a clear idea of what the farmers of this province have suffered. Already at that time the difficulty of collecting taxes was very marked. Yet the government of that day did not heed the signs of the times. It continued its policy of increasing services and expenditures until the people of Alberta called a halt by electing a new government.

Conditions Since the War.

When the present government is making drastic curtailments in public services and expenditures, the people of the province must realize, that they can no longer pay for the services they once enjoyed. After all Alberta is an agricultural province and the degree of public expenditure is largely dependent upon the prosperity of the farmer. In 1920 there were 8,389,521 acres under cultivation in this province, which produced 204,291,500 dollars worth of field crops, which is equal to an average value per acre of twenty-four dollars and sixty cents. In the following year 1921, there were 9,417,870 acres under cultivation which produced only 82,780,000 dollars worth of field crops, which is equal to an average value per acre of eight dollars and seventy-nine cents. In other words there was a decrease in revenue in one year alone of fifteen dollars and eighty-one cents per acre. Thus the man who farmed one hundred acres in 1920, made fifteen hundred and eighty-one dollars more than the man who farmed one hundred acres in 1921. While the cost of farming operations decreased but little over the previous year, the revenue from field crops per acre decreased to the enormous extent of sixty-four per cent.

The same facts hold good for the cattle industry. The average prices for Alberta cattle quoted in the Canadian Year Book, under the term cattle, are as follows: 1919 - sixty dollars per head; 1920 - forty-five dollars per head; 1921 - twenty-eight dollars per head. Thus the farmer who kept one hundred head of cattle from 1919 to 1921 lost in depreciation in value alone, three thousand and two hundred dollars. (Continued on foot of next column)

NEW FEDERAL CONSTITUENCIES

A forecast of the Federal redistribution of Alberta constituencies creates four new seats: Peace River, out of north-west part of West Edmonton; Athabasca, out of the north-east part of East Edmonton; a new riding out of parts of Medicine Hat and Battle River constituencies; and a new riding out of parts of Victoria, Battle River and Red Deer constituencies.

ACTIVITIES BEGIN ON NEW RAILROAD

During the past week the various contractors have been busily engaged in drawing out supplies from Artland and other points with a view of an early start on the extension of the Cut Knife branch of the C.P.R. to the Battle River. A number of sub-contracts are being let, and work is to be pressed forward to an early completion.

While not definitely announced at the present time, we have information which points to a determination on the part of the C.P.R., to put in the bridge work on the Battle River during the coming winter.

Prospects of having the steel laid in time to draw out this crop are also said to be good. But it is quite premature to make any final statement in these last two matters.

WINTER RYE COMES IN GOOD SHAPE

The winter rye has come through in good shape and a vigorous spring growth is being reported from all parts of the district. The land is somewhat on the dry side, but the two showers we have had have been very helpful.

Chauvin Trail Rangers

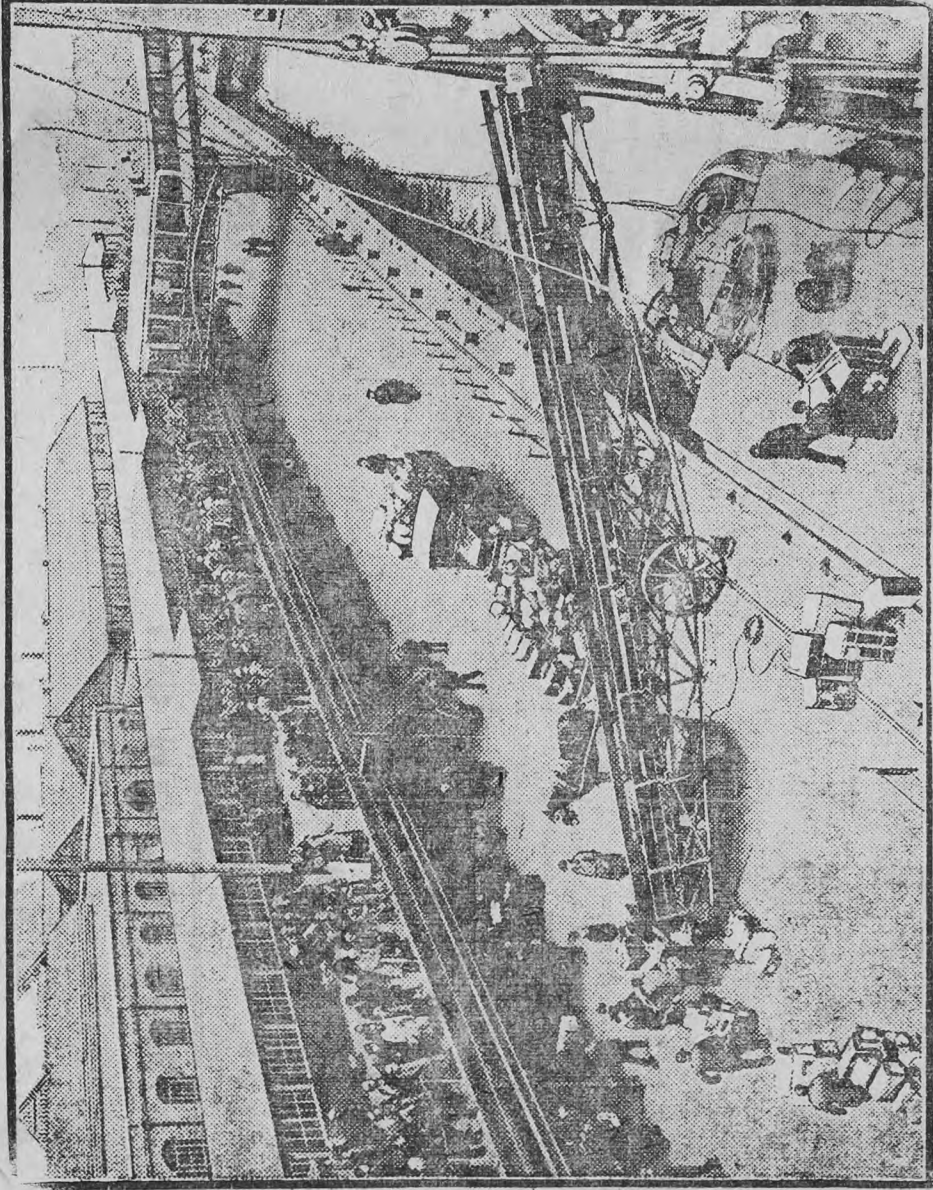
The Chauvin Trail Rangers were out on a "hike" Sunday afternoon. They reached their objective, the beaver dam on Ribstone Creek, in good order and ready for the coffee and lunch served "alfresco" by Mentor and Mrs. F. Stevens. All report having a good time though some had stiff muscles for an hour or so, on their return.

Too Often Left—The right path.

(Continued from preceding column)
dred dollars. This does not take into consideration the enormous feed bill for the winter of 1919-1921.

Drought and Grasshopper Menace
In addition to the crash in prices of farm products, we have had to contend with exceptional unnatural circumstances during the past few years, which have cost the people of the province millions of dollars—namely: the problems of drought and the grasshopper menace. We are all more or less familiar with the drought and grasshopper situation in Alberta. In 1918 the average production of wheat in Alberta was six bushels per acre. In 1919 it was eight bushels per acre. The drying up of the river bottoms in Southern Alberta, during these years, set loose the grasshopper from his he was free from the control of his parasites which remained in the river (To be Continued next week.)

New Canadians Start For Canada



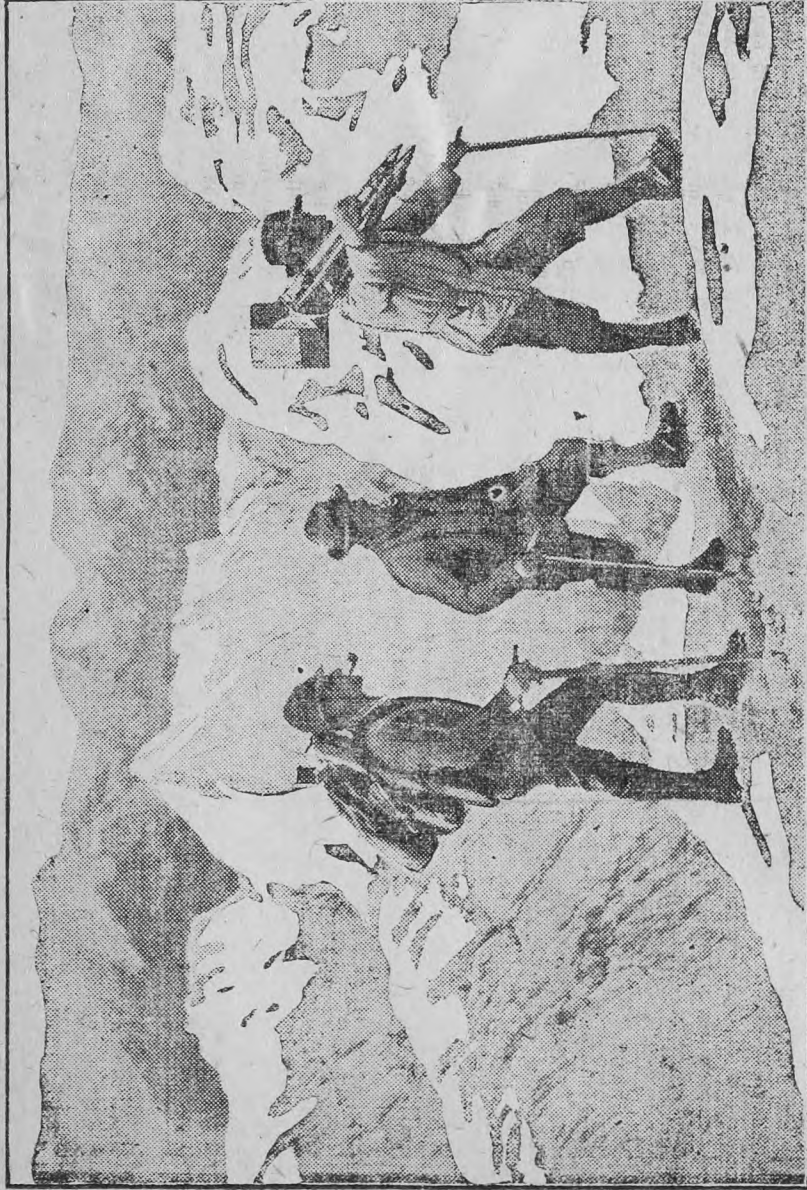
A Busy Scene at the Liverpool Dock.

THE facilities for handling outward bound passengers at the Canadian Pacific dock at Liverpool, England, are as perfect and speedy as any in the world. As will be seen from the picture above of future Canadian citizens boarding the "Montcalm", the travellers pass from the street and railway station levels to waiting rooms on the dock side, and crossing the bridged wharf, board ship by the saloon deck where they are received and assigned to quarters. Their baggage is handled from below and with despatch. A travelling belt carrier operated by an electric dynamo eliminates the necessity of many noisy and slow moving winch hoists which, when used and not too carefully operated, are the cause

of many trunks and boxes being damaged, so that the baggage is carefully loaded and distributed almost as quickly as the passengers are received. It is usually planned to have all the passengers aboard at least half an hour before sailing time, and the gangway is down for their reception about three hours before that time unless special trains are scheduled to arrive earlier.

As for other dock-side facilities, the Montcalm commenced to take on coal and discharge cargo, mostly package freight, at six o'clock of the morning of a recent arrival. By 2.45 in the afternoon she had taken 1,000 tons of coal into her side bunkers, and at the same time she was unloading 1,700 tons of freight, this being discharged by 7.15 the same evening.

Taking the Roof of Canada



The glacial rockies as a movie location.

"AND just then," said Otto Paul Schwarz, of Switzerland, in describing a trip in the Canadian Pacific Rockies. "we saw a huge Bergschrund."

"And did it bark at you?" he was asked. "Or do they bleat?"

"Ach, no. A bergschrund is not a bird. It is a huge crevasse where the ice has slipped down the rock wall and cracked. The next stumbling block we came to was a chimney. This is a hard business. It means bracing your back against one wall and your feet against the other and doing what you call on this side the shimmy till you get to the top. Icicles fifteen feet long hung above us."

It is a great life, this one of mountain climbing, especially higher up where the glaciers are. Imagine a river of ice with a depth of something like 1,000 feet. Great crevasses reach down, it seems, is without end.

Johnnie: "I looked through the key-hole last night when May's young man was calling upon her."

Father: "And what did you find out?"

"The lamp."

Neighbor: "I 'ear Billy's doing a turn at the 'ippodrome."

Mother: "Yes."

Neighbor: "What's he do?"

Mother: "E turns up the seats after the first performance."

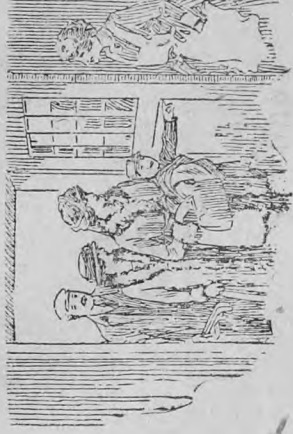
Greene: "Is that young nephew of yours getting used to his new position?"

Browne: "I should say so. He's already finding fault with the way his boss runs the business."

FARMERS AND BANKS

Nearly four thousand persons designated as farmers, ranchers and wheat growers in Canada were registered as shareholders in Canadian chartered banks in 1922, according to a report recently tabled in the Canadian Parliament by the Minister of Finance. The number of farmer shareholders, by provinces, was as follows: Alberta, 216; British Columbia, 93; Manitoba, 830; New Brunswick, 65; Nova Scotia, 245; Ontario, 1,188; Prince Edward Island, 38; Quebec, 405; and Saskatchewan 747. A total of 18,873 farmers paid income tax to the federal treasury in the year 1922, and of all the provinces, Saskatchewan last year had the greatest number of tax-paying farmers with a total of 6,560. Ontario came next with 6,138 and Manitoba third with 3,458. The total for the other provinces were: Alberta 1,638; British Columbia 640; New Brunswick 48; Nova Scotia 198; Prince Edward Island 40; Quebec 150 and Yukon 3.

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BARN PRICES

TEAM HAY	..	each feed	.40
" HAY (overnight)	2 feeds	1.00	
" STALL25
" STALL (overnight)75
" OATS	.....	extra	.20
SINGLE OATS	....	extra	.1
" HAY	.....		.25
" STALL	.....		.15
DANCE			
TEAM HAY	.....		.80
SINGLE HAY	.....		.25
TEAM STALL	.....		.35
SINGLE STALL	.....		.20

TELEPHONE: BARN No. 9
Residence, No. 29

A. E. KEITH
Chauvin Alberta

EAT FISHER'S CHAUVIN BREAD

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ARTLAND SPECIALS

THE FOLLOWING PRICES FOR CASH ONLY

BURN'S PURE LARD	5 lbs for	\$1.25
PURE JAM (Any Flavor)	4 lb pail for	1.05
ROLLED OATS	20 lbs for	.95
FELS NAPTHA SOAP ...	10 bar carton for	.95
McDONALD'S TOBACCO	5 plugs for	.90
McDonald's CUT TRIER Tobacco	1-2 lb tin for	.75
ORINOCO, OLD CHUM, or REPEATER		
Tobacco	1-2 tin for	.88
RICE, or WHITE BEANS	6 lbs for	.50
SUNLIGHT SOAP,	4 bar cartoon for	.25
LUX per package 12c: MACK'S NO RUB	5 for	.25

OUR NEW SPRING

Ginghams, Galateas, Prints

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BEFORE BUYING—IT WILL PAY YOU TO DO SO.

O. ROBINSON MERRITT

ARTLAND

SASKATCHEWAN

CORN GROWING FOR ENSILAGE

The growing of silage crops has become more general in Western Canada during the past year or two, and one of the crops which is best suited to this purpose is corn.

Over a large portion of the southern half of the three provinces corn can be grown profitably and, in any but very exceptional years will yield good crops of fodder. The average yield of the field lots of ensilage corn for the past ten years on the Experimental Farm at Indian Head is almost ten tons per acre.

The variety which suits our conditions best, yield and maturity considered, is North Western Dent. Other varieties may be more adapted to some districts, but for silage purposes and average conditions this variety is very suitable, as it gives a fairly good yield of fodder and will usually be sufficiently mature to make a first-class quality of silage.

Ground which would otherwise be summer-fallowed is entirely suitable for growing corn. The method of preparation which appears to give the best results is that of manuring and ploughing the ground the preceding fall. This gives an increased yield over spring ploughing. The spring growth of weeds can then be killed by cultivation before the corn is sown, and the harrowing just after the corn is up will also destroy a large number of weeds.

The date of seeding which gives the best yield appears to be from the 20th to the end of May. Later seeding than this decreases the yield considerably.

Various methods of lanting the corn are followed, and all have their advocates. Check-rowing, or lanting in hills three feet apart each way, permits of killing the weeds with very little necessity for hand labour, the ordinary two-row cultivator being

able to destroy all but a small percentage of the weeds. A corn lantern is necessary for the check-row lanting, and this is the most satisfactory implement to use even if the corn is planted in rows, as the amount of seed can be regulated accurately and, in most cases, a substantial saving of seed can be made by its use. Three to five seeds per hill will be found sufficient. In sowing in drills the drills should be three feet apart and the drill regulated to drop, as nearly as possible, one seed every six inches in the drill.

It is desirable to harrow the corn as it is coming up, as this does not injure it materially and will destroy thousands of small weeds. The number of cultivations required will depend largely on the weed growth, but usually three thorough cultivations will be sufficient to keep down the weeds and promote the best development of the crop.

The corn will make the best quality of silage if allowed to grow until the kernels have reached the firm dough stage, or a little past the time when the ears are suitable for roasting.

The best implement for cutting the crop is, of course, the corn binder, and, by a number of neighbours clubbing together, the individual cost of the machine is greatly reduced.

DIED IN VICTORIA

John R. Cowell, Clerk of the Alberta Legislature since the formation of the Province, died in Victoria on Saturday, aged 74 years. Mr. Cowell's death is deeply regretted in the provincial capital. He was born in Liverpool, England, served for twenty years as member of the House of Keys, Isle of Man; after coming to Canada was for several years in the newspaper business at Red Deer; was a man of education and ability; and he served this Province in a capable manner from its formation in 1906 down to the present time.

OUR SHORT STORY

BROWN AND HIS TEETH

Two loggers who were working for my grandfather at a lumber camp up in the "great woods" came down to the farmhouse one evening in January while we were at supper, and opening the outer door one of them looked in and shouted "just come out here, squire and see the biggest muskrat in the world."

The other logger had the animal by the tail, which looked like a large mortar pestle flattened out. "I tell ye he's heavy!" he said. "Weights a good thirty pounds."

"Why, men," the old squire said. "That's no muskrat. That's a beaver! Where did you get him?"

They had found the animal wallowing in a snowdrift near the bank of a large brook. During the previous week there had been a January thaw with rain, followed by sharp cold and a snowstorm; it is likely that the thaw had flooded the beaver out of his winter house. The two loggers had never seen a beaver before, for at that time beavers were scarce in the Maine woods. They had thought that the animals they had found was the king and father of all the muskrats!

After we had examined him the men carried him into the wagon shed adjoining the wood house and shut him under a large pine box, turned bottom up and weighted with half a dozen loose bricks. But the next morning there was a large hole in the side of the box and no beaver inside. We boys discovered him behind the oats bin and captured him by throwing a horse blanket over him. Then from a thousand of loose bricks that were piled against the wall at the back of the wagon shed we made a pen for him in the far corner of the building. We covered the top with a sheet iron fireboard such as folks use to close up a fireplace.

We supposed that we had him where he would be unable to gnaw out but on the following morning we found that he had chiselled a hole through the pine planks of the floor and had descended into the dark space beneath.

At the same time, grandmother who had gone to the cellar of the farmhouse for butter, was startled to see a large brown animal leap down from a vegetable bin and give the floor a loud slap with his tail. She came up in haste without her butter, but she soon learned that the intruder was merely the beaver, which had come come along beneath the woodhouse and had entered the cellar, where he had been eating carrots. But when we tried to catch him he retired beneath the wagon shed and as it was not easy to reach him there we let him alone.

Later we found that in the course of three days he had made a comfortable nest for himself of straw, chaff hay and other litter that he had brought from beneath the floor of the stable, which adjoined the wagon shed. And at the end of several days, we discovered that the vegetables, especially the carrots were rapidly disappearing from the cellar of the house indeed several bushels were gone. The beaver no doubt was hoarding them in his nest. It was easy enough to stop the thieving, by walling up the aperture beneath the woodhouse and the cellar with bricks.

After that we saw nothing more of (Continued on Page Seven)

BY AN OLD TIMER

EXPLAIN THIS

—IF YOU CAN

This very simple story is perfectly true, and the person to whom it happened is still a well known resident of this district, though for obvious reasons his name is withheld from publication.

During the course of a life time things happen to individuals for which it is not easy to assign any natural, scientific, or spiritual reason. Whether to call this a coincidence, or a case of animal sympathy, or whether you would term it an act of providence, is a matter which each reader must decide for himself.

During the summer of 1908 a homesteader spending his first year on his farm had the following strange experience. He had built a log shack, but had not yet built a stable for his team of oxen. As he was working early and late to avoid the mid-day heat, he had made it a practice to tie his two oxen for the night to a stout poplar tree close to the house, and leaving them a feed of hay, would be around next morning before the heat of the day came.

This night he tied the oxen up as usual and retired to his bed. After sleeping awhile he awoke with a severe pain in his throat and a choking sensation. He could remain in the house no longer feeling faint, and with house no longer feeling faint he went out into the open gasping for breath.

Gradually the pain past and the discomfort coming to an end, he was about to return to bed. Whilst opening the door of his shack his attention was arrested by an unusual, but not loud sound. He paused and listened but heard no repetition. Whilst wondering from whence the sound came he thought of his oxen. Acting under impulse he walked over to them not expecting to find anything wrong, but on reaching the beasts he had the surprise of his life.

In some way or other one of the oxen was down, with his head bent under him, his neck twisted almost to breaking point against the tree, whilst the other ox was engaged in aggravating the condition by pushing solidly with his horns. It was apparent that the ox that was down was already helpless, and his mate was hastening his death.

With quick fingers the pushing ox was untied from the tree, and with some little difficulty the fallen ox was helped to a standing position.

The next morning both man and beasts were in good shape and did their day's work in the ordinary manner.

The one to whom this strange experience befell, cannot yet explain to his own satisfaction why he should, without apparent cause, suffer the severe pain in his own throat as undoubtedly was being suffered by his ox. It was certainly more than a dream. He says it certainly was a painful coincidence with a happy ending. And holding the view that there is no such thing as "luck" in the whirligig of events he is minded to attribute the happening to a kindly providence.

What would you say?

Needless to add, that he has never since tied two animals to the same tree.

EAT FISHER'S CHAUVIN BREAD

SOUND FINANCIAL POSITION OF SASKATCHEWAN

Hon. C. A. Dunning, Premier and Provincial Treasurer, in making the annual budget speech in the Legislature of Saskatchewan, stated that the amount to be spent, on revenue and capital account added together, would be \$4,904,532 less in the coming than in the current fiscal year, and that no new taxes were proposed. Mr. Dunning also registered a protest on the taxes levied by the Alberta government on coal, a large share of which is paid by the Saskatchewan consumers, and against the new taxation proposed in Manitoba upon trading in grain futures, on the ground that in the case of the latter tax the bulk of it would be borne by the farmers of Saskatchewan.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

As is his custom, Mr. Dunning prefaced his treatment of the finances of the government with a comprehensive review of the economic condition of the province. The value of all grain raised in the province last year he stated amounted to \$287,270,600 as against \$210,742,000 for the previous year. The average price received by the farmer for wheat, he stated, was 85 cents a bushel this year as against 75 cents for 1921-22. He estimated that 225,000,000 bushels of wheat will be sold by the province out of last year's crop and 45,000,000 bushels of oats will be sold at an average price of 29 cents per bushel, and 2,500,000 bushels of flax at an average price of \$1.71 per bushel. Dairy products, he stated would bring to the farmer about \$3,000,000, and about \$8,000,000 of livestock was sold in 1922. The net return to the people of the province from the sale of all farm products in 1922 over 1921 he gave as \$50,063,240. Mr. Dunning also reviewed the industrial products of the province for the same period.

SMALL DEFICIT

Coming to the provincial finances, Mr. Dunning stated that the government ended the fiscal year, April 31 1922, with a cash deficit of \$52,599, but he stated he was not going to weep about it because other provinces were piling up their deficits by the million. The deficit, he stated was due to a number of causes. The arrears of Public Revenue Tax amounted to \$1,514,000 and there was owing to the government from the federal government an amount of \$3,000,000 on account of the School Lands Trust Fund. From all sources there was due to the province at April 30, 1922, \$4,332,741. While this amount was outstanding the government had also to meet several extraordinary expenses during the year. The grasshopper plague cost over \$200,000 and other items totalled over \$500,000 making a total extraordinary expenses of \$772,652.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Dealing with receipts and expenditures for the year, Premier Dunning gave the following as the source of revenue. From the Dominion government \$2,956,000, as compared with \$3,088,000 in the previous fiscal year; taxation yielded \$3,120,000; licenses \$920,000; fees \$678,000. In expenditure, administration cost \$525,000 as compared with \$479,000 in the previous year. The expenditure under the head of legislation amounted to \$557,000.

(Continued on page six)



TRANSIENT ADVERTISING

Transient Advertisements per inch, per issue .45
(Transient are those which appear 4 issues or less)

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6 inches, or under per inch, per issue .35
Over 6 inches, under 12 inches per inch, per issue .30
Over 12 inches per inch, per issue .25
(No advertising under .25c per inch)
(Rates on shorter term contracts on application)

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All Reading Notices per count line .10

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Transient Rate of 45c per inch plus .20c extra on account of tabular composition

LEGAL ADVERTISING

First Insertion per line .12
Each Subsequent Insertion per line .08

Lealholme U.F.A.

A special meeting of the Lealholme U.F.A. will be held next Saturday night at 8 p.m., May 5th. Among other questions to discuss will be that of binder twine. All members are particularly requested to attend. Members of other locals are also asked to be present.

CHURCH NOTICES

RIBSTONE FIELD

SUNDAYS, MAY 13th & 27th

1 a.m., Green Glade

3 p.m., Sulphur Springs

7.30 p.m., La Pearl

SUNDAYS, MAY 6th & 20th

11 a.m., Bloomington Valley

3 p.m., Prospect Valley

7.30 p.m., Ribstone

All cordially Welcomed

Preacher .. Rev. William Mitchelson

EGLISE DU SACRE COEUR CHAUVIN

Basse Masse 8.30 a.m.

Grande Masse 10.30 a.m.

Rev. Pere Huet Curate

CHAUVIN FIELD

SUNDAYS, MAY 6th & 20th

11 a.m., Chauvin Sunday School

11 a.m., Prosperity

3 p.m., Airlie

7.30 p.m., Chauvin

SUNDAYS, MAY 13th & 27th

11 a.m., Chauvin Sunday School

3 p.m., Killarney

7.30 p.m., Chauvin

L D S SERVICES

RIBSTONE

SUNDAY

Sunday School 1 p.m.

Preaching Service 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY

Social Service 7.30 p.m.

TRY FISHER'S CHAUVIN BREAD

WELDING THE NATION

(An Editorial from the Border Cities Star.)

Canada is faced with a formidable array of problems. In their wise and equitable solution lies the future of the Dominion.

Probably no other country in the world has, all things considered, made greater strides in commerce, agriculture and scientific organization. Yet we have only touched the fringe. We are but in the chrysalis stage of growth. Our present population is as a pygmy compared with the giant, the vast expanses of the Dominion is capable of sustaining.

One of our most vital problems is immigration. We are passing through a crucial test. The population of Canada, instead of increasing, is dwindling. The lower of our manhood is crossing the line. Such conditions cannot long be endured without serious effect on the economic structure of the whole country.

A steady flow of immigrants is absolutely necessary to Canada's well-being and progress.

Undoubtedly, the immigrant is an economic asset to the country. His labor increases the total wealth of the nation. Given the means by the descendants of yesterday's immigrants, the immigrant of today, imbued with an idealistic faith in Canada, is the best potential citizen of tomorrow.

This does not mean, however, that we should fling wide our doors to an unending stream of undesirables. But it does mean that we should make our policies so elastic that tens of thousands of the desirable men and women we need might be given the opportunity of living in this country and laboring for its welfare.

Immigration has been and may be again probably the most potent factor

in determining the quality of the future population of Canada. If it is to be fostered or regulated in the interests of posterity, and in such manner as will ensure us a steady flow of desirable stock, the task must be undertaken by our legislators with vigor and without prejudice.

Canada enshrines an ever-enlarging mass of interests for humanity. The success or failure of its immigration policies must and will affect profoundly vital issues of the future.

Immigration, however, is but one of our problems. They are many. Amongst them is the problem of East and West, of welding this Canada of ours into one harmonious whole. Its solution lies primarily with Ottawa.

Yesterday's track is the abandoned road to dead hopes. Today has dawned with a new hope of better understanding, clearer vision, and a desire to do those things which will be of mutual benefit.

Will tomorrow see the realization of these hopes? Will East and West emerge from the present miasma of misunderstanding into the calcium of reason, helpfulness and tolerance?

Electricity now enables us to detect the laws in what looked sound and secure to candle-lighted intelligence.

We see more clearly than ever that no nation can be a great nation unless animated by the spirit of unity. We see that tolerance of other conceptions of business, economics and government is a blindness that the war, instead of lightening, as we hoped, has brought down on us more darkness.

And yet the faith and vision of our legislators is cramped by a purely individualistic application. The spirit of selfishness is dominant. It blinds the East to the needs of the West, and the West to the needs of the East.

Of what portent is it that the industrial output of the East in 1922 was in the neighborhood of \$2,500,000,000, while the farm products of the West yielded only \$1,300,000,000? Is that just reason why the East should seek political dominance over the West? Or, because farming is the basic industry of the country, is it sufficient argument why the West should seek political capital at the expense of the East? Not at all. And yet when the veil is torn aside, such arguments stand brazenly revealed to the gaze of the unbiased.

In Canada there should be no such thing as a "most favored" industry. That government which selfishly legislates for special rather than common interests cannot long survive. Ontario has its so-called Farmer Government, but its members find themselves compelled to legislate for the mass and not for class. So it is with all governments that court success and are anxious to retain the reins of power.

Public opinion, in the last analysis, responds to national ideas.

Nothing ever attempted by Drake can compare with the task of our

politicians and statesmen in exploring and discovering a solution to the problems of East and West.

It is not an impossible task. Its explorers may reflect the wistful loneliness of those who have essayed the solution of mighty problems, but they will achieve success in the end.

Never in history has there been greater need of one sunlit hour that will express the true life, the inner thoughts of this Dominion of ours. Never has there been greater need for our legislators to vision the ultimate destiny of this continent to rule the thinking of the world and to be the centre of civilization.

The country where religion and ethics are wedded must at last reach the goal despite the struggles along a hard and tortuous road.

Before us lies a future unrivalled in six thousand years of the world's history. Nature, rugged and terrible with the strength of barbaric spaces, still stretches before us as it stretched before our fathers.

But the future will reveal resources that will pale into insignificance the stories of Chaldea's grandeur, Rome's magnificence, and Babylon's wealth. It is because of this golden destiny of Canada that we should cast illusions to the wind and face the facts of disciplined enthusiasm. It is for the sake of posterity and the glorious future of this Dominion that East and West should face and solve their problems with a spirit of unity not with the view point of sectionalism.

The pioneers of Canada suffered, but we have still to march down the valley of strife and up the hill of agony. Eventually, however, we will emerge into the light of understanding.

But we need leaders—leaders who will scorn to submit to the mob psychology of the contemporary mind the mind of narrowness and selfish interests.

They must be leaders who realize to the full that this nation will be great among nations only as we conquer fear, be brave, develop resourcefulness and courage.

They must be leaders who live for an ideal. They must strive for a goal that transcends mere things. For it is only by reaching that end that what we wish for will come—Unity, with East and West bound securely by the Golden Rule.

And in proportion as the idea of oneness filters down from the head and possesses the heart of our people and legislators, it will grow into a spiritual passion, and will pour the undying beauty of truth into the matchless splendor of achievement.

Let vision rear a monument to a contented people united in common national pride and common patriotism let vision awaken a responsive heartbeat in our breasts; let us continue this appeal until the electric fires of brotherhood shall flash from heart to heart, in one unbroken current throughout the land.

Edinglassie U.F.A.

A meeting of the Edinglassie local U.F.A. will be held next Thursday evening at 8 p.m.

Seed Grain Must Be Clean

(Experimental Farms Note)

The choice of seed grain is often the determining factor between success and failure in farming operations.

Good seed must be clean. To sow weed seeds with the grain invites trouble, and no system of cultivation can prevent a weedy crop under such circumstances. There are several makes of grain cleaners on the market that effectively separate good grain from any other, and at the Experimental Station at Rosthern such machines are used even to the extent of separating wild oats from the others. This oat separation is based upon the difference in the size of kernels, and with the wild oats pass out all but the large, plump "tame" oats, leaving for seed only a small portion of the bulk of the original grain but ensuring the seed of seed.

Good seed must be of a desirable variety. There are varieties of wheat, oats and barley that are inferior in yield, quality, color and time of ripening, while there are a few that are sufficiently early to mature in most seasons, high in yield, of outstanding quality and of desirable color. The Experimental Stations are investigating the relative merits of different varieties of grain every year, both on their own farms and through the co-operation of farmers in other districts and are always ready to hand out the very latest information on this question. By choosing the best variety the farmer is securing to himself not only the largest yield but also the highest price because of the superior grade of this grain.

Purity of variety is of great importance because mixed varieties do not mature evenly, and they give an uneven sample which might imply a low grade. A single variety, if pure, is to be preferred to a mixture of two or more otherwise slightly superior varieties.

Most important of all is the germinability of the seed grain. No seed grain is of any value if it does not germinate, and a test can be obtained by forwarding a sample of the seed to the Dominion Seed Laboratories at Calgary or Winnipeg.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY

Little Eleanor, who was quite a "town mouse," went on a visit to her grand-mother. The country was a revelation to the child. Among other things that excited her wonder and interest was a lamb that came bleating at the door the evening of her arrival. "Oh, aunt Sarah," she cried, running indoors, "there's a live sheep here that can talk as plain as anything! Do go out and hear it say 'Ma!' "

"So you ran a grocery business, once, did you?" asked Brown of Jones. "Yes, for two months." "Did you clear anything?" "Oh, yes! I cleared out."

Though you're sure, before you chide, always hear the other side.

Dry Goods & Footwear

We have just received a Shipment of Up-to-date DRY GOODS & FOOTWEAR. These being bought for Cash, and sold for Cash will be most reasonably priced. Watch for detailed advertisement next week.

Soliciting your patronage.

Chauvin Mercantile Ltd.

L. E. ROY, Manager

Chauvin, Alberta

Groceries at Rock Bottom Prices

We Guarantee Satisfaction in both PRICE & QUALITY

Highest Market Price Paid For Farm Produce

GROCERIES

FRUIT

CONFECTIONERY

Saker's
Next Bank

Chauvin
Phone 31

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE VILLAGE OF EDGERTON FOR YEAR 1922

RECEIPTS		DISBURSEMENTS	
Balance from previous year	520.01	Supp. Rev. Taxes paid Dept. of Munc. Affairs	31.31
Municipal Taxes	826.83	School Tax Collections (less commission for collecting)	224.65
Supplementary Revenue Taxes	41.22	Fire Department	126.77
Business Taxes	162.43	Public Works	53.00
Licenses, Dog Taxes, and Fines	117.00	Salaries: Sec-treas \$130.00; Auditor \$10.00	140.00
Village School District Taxes collected under Tax Recovery Act	241.95	Premium Secretary's Bond	3.25
Commissions on Tax Collections	1.50	Postage, Printing and Supplies	46.15
Tax Sale Costs and Redemption Certificates	36.73	Tax Sale Costs	33.30
Receipts from other sources	7.42	Legal Expenses	31.25
		Fire Hall and Equipment	521.45
		Refunds	26.23
		Bank Balance at 31st Dec. 1922	717.8
Total	1955.16	Total	1955.16
ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Credit Balance in Bank on 31st Dec 1922	717.50	Uncollected Supplementary Revenue Taxes	25.85
Uncollected Municipal Taxes	599.10	Due Department on account Supplementary Revenue Tax Collections	21.59
Uncollected Supplementary Revenue Taxes	25.85	Land Purchases	160.50
Fire Hall and Equipment	1100.00	Fire Engines	359.04
Lands and other property	465.00	Balance Assets over Liabilities	2340.77
Total	2907.75	Total	2907.75
MUNICIPAL TAX STATEMENT		SUPPLEMENTARY REVENUE TAX STATEMENT	
(Not including Supplementary Revenue and School Taxes)		Total Valuation of Assessable Land	
Current Assessment: Land Valuation, exclusive of buildings and improvements; 40 mills		23997.00	
Business Tax Assessment; 7 mills		Current Levy at 2 mills on the dollar	
Total Current Assessment		47.99	
51657.00		Amount Uncollected 31st Dec. 1921	
Arrears brought forward from 31st Dec. 1921		17.78	
Penalty added 1st Jan. 1922		Penalties added in 1922	
21.83		1.30	
Penalty added 1st July 1922		Total due	
14.28		67.07	
Tax Levy for 1922: General		Total collected during year	
959.88;		41.22	
Business Tax		Total Uncollected at 31st Dec. 1922	
193.62		25.85	
Total Taxes and Penalties to be collected		Due Dept. from previous year's collections	
1588.36		11.68	
Amount Collected: Current 535.16; Arrears 291.67		Total Amount paid Dept. during year	
535.16		31.31	
Arrears		Balance owing Dept. on collections at 31st Dec. 1922	
291.67		21.59	
Business Tax			
162.43			
Total Collections			
989.26			
Amount Uncollected 31st Dec. 31st 1922			
599.10			

GEORGE H. JOSS, Auditor
HEREBRT C. BOYD, Secretary-Treasurer

CREAM BUYING IS PLACED ON DIFFERENT BASIS

Cream buying is being placed on a different basis, the effect of which is a little difficult to foresee. The new departure was made by one of the city manufacturers and the others have necessarily had to follow suit, figuring that it has cost about two cents a pound to maintain men in the country to collect and look after cream shipments, the manufacturers have decided to withdraw this service, and to give the extra to the farmer for his cream. It has also been decided to let each man pay his own express charges, while in the past the dealers has paid the express making a sort of pool and those who lived a long ways away have received the same for their cream as those who lived close. According to the new method, the man close in to the factory will make more out of his cream than the man living away a distance. This new system should, however have a great effect on increasing the flow of business to the local creamery as there is now absolutely no inducement whatever for persons to ship their cream any further than to the nearest butter making establishment. Indeed the further the cream is shipped, the greater will be the cost of expressage which the farmer will have to pay, as well as the greater risk of spoilage during transit.

"Don't you get dreadfully tired of Johnson's jokes?" "I have never heard one." "Why, I thought you knew Johnson!" "So I do!"

EDGERTON ECHOES

Quite a number of Edgerton Odd-fellows and Rebekahs journeyed to Wainwright last Thursday for the celebration of their annual celebration. All report a good time.

Messrs Keith, Nelson ond Petrie of Chauvin passed through Edgerton on their way to Wainwright for the same occasion.

Through the continued dry weather, the roads are right up to the liking of our motorists.

We notice Bill Illott trying out his new chariot, another addition to the already long list of motor fans—we don't mean the thing that keeps the engine cool.

Slim and Dick have got that noisy brute of a bug roaring again. It has been all nicely remodelled, and glories in a reslendent cat of circus-red paint to warn pedestrians of approaching danger. Danger is right; and we believe if there was a pair of planes on it, it would fly; it nearly does so now.

Our genial edagogue has created when it gets one, to the tune of going to bed at 7 p.m. There sure were some sleepy-looking-guys holding down jobs last week, right here in this town.

Our geniaal pedagogue has created a record that will take some beating He has actually got the following gang to working: Messrs Scotty, Bransgrove, Pawsey, Murroy and

Cuthbertson. We are at a loss to tell how he managed but he did. A large double swing, horizontal bar, teeters and merry-go-round are in course of erection for the kiddies by the aforementioned gang. Ron believes in the kiddies having amusement as well as education. He is right, so say we.

Formaline—Guaranteed 40 per cent. This is the standard of strength and any attempts at making it strong er would not result in a staple compound. It might however be weaker but this is what we are guaranteeing against. 32½c per lb any quantity Bring in your own containers, as at this price we absolutely cannot afford to supply containers.

The Chauvin Pharmacy

A certain set in our burg are all het up over the prospects of forming a tennis club, and are working tooth and nail on the skating rink getting it cindered and packed ready for action. Bill isn't a tennis fiend, but his diamond experience was requisitioned on the new court. Moss on the rake, Cuthbertson on the shovel and Peter on the water-can form the great triumvirale. We don't pretend to know what that word means but it just filled out the line that we were writing, nicely.

R. V. Campbell journeyed hither frim Hughenden last Saturday to spend the week-end. We know why he comes here but nobody else does, and we refuse to tell what we know.

Beatrice Wheeler returned from Camrose last Friday, having finished her course at Normal. Beatrice is now a full fledged pedagagess and is ready to tackle a bunch of recalcitrant scholars.

Our legal luminary successfully demonstrated his persuasive ability to our local magistrate last Friday in a small debt action, culminating in the case being dismissed.

Miss Hazel Walrath, who recently emerged victorious from Camrose Normal, took up her duties as commander-in-chief at Arm Lake school last Monday. This school has been closed for the winter.

So far we have seen a few white boots in evidence but nobody has dared to challenge the weather-man

with a straw lid.
We often hear of things that wont get you anywhere but a good nimble pair of legs and danger of lurking somewhere behind, will get one somewhere. Q.E.D.

Seeding is in full swing and the weather favorable. It is to be hoped that we will get a thorough soaking

rain after seeding is finished so that we may have something to brighten up this dreary existence.

Writing Pads On Sale

Writing Pads can now be obtained at the Chauvin Chronicle office. 25c each. These are made up in Chauvin, and are equal value to those supplied by the mail order houses.

NOTICE
For SALE or RENT
N.E. of 27-41-2w4th
Full Particulars From
THE IMPERIAL LUMBER CO.
F. FAHNER, Manager CHAUVIN

Hardware

- ALUMINUM DISH PANS, 12 qt 1 90
- ALUMINUM MIXING BOWLS, each 30c, 35c, 40
- ALUMINUM COMBINATION COOKERS 3.00
- ALUMINUM PITCHER 1.90
- ALUMINUM DAISY KETTLES 1.25
- LINOLEUM per square yard 1.00
- LINOLEUM VARNISH per quart 1.25
- FLOOR PAINT per quart 1.00 & 1.25
- ENGLISH DAIRY PAILS Extra 1.00 & 1.25

ELECTRO GAS SUNOCO OIL

J. A. Montjoy
CHAUVIN ALBERTA

Canvas Footwear

- WOMENS HIGH CUT WHITE CANVAS BOOTS with High or Low Heels, in two lasts. \$2.85
- SPECIAL TO CLEAR
- Mens WHITE CANVAS BOOTS, Rubber Sole 2.15
- Mens TAN CANVAS BOOTS, Rubber Sole 2.00
- Mens BLACK CANVAS BOOTS, Rubber Sole 1.85
- Boys WHITE CANVAS BOOTS, sizes 1 to 5 1.85
- Boys BLACK CANVAS BOOTS, sizes 1 to 5 1.65
- Womens WHITE CANVAS BOOTS, sizes 3 to 6 1.85
- Womens BLACK CANVAS BOOTS, Sizes 3 to 6 1.60
- Girls WHITE CANVAS BOOTS, Sizes 11 to 2 1.60
- Girls BLACK CANVAS BOOTS, Sizes 11 to 2 1.40
- Childs BLACK CANVAS BOOTS, Sizes 8 to 10 1.25
- Child WHITE SANDALS, Sizes 4 to 10 1.25
- Girls WHITE SANDALS, Sizes 11 to 2, 1.75
- Womens ONE STRAP, Low Heel 2.00
- Womens TWO STRAP, Medium Heel 2.75

C. G. Forryan
CHAUVIN ALBERTA

Hardwood

We have just received a shipment of the best No. 1 Oak in suitabe sizes for Eveners Double trees, etc., also Four- and Five-horse Eveners ready for ironing.

Western Lumber Company
H. N. FREEMAN, Manager, CHAUVIN

SOUND FINANCIAL, POSITION OF SASKATCHEWAN

(Continued from page three)

000 as against \$169,000 in 1920-21. In development work expenditure was \$8,023,000 as against \$6,974,000 in the previous year. Education increased from \$2,688,000 to \$3,164,000. Public health increased from \$1,273,000 to \$1,418,000. Neglected children protection including mothers' pensions cost \$229,000 in 1920-21 and \$302,000 in 1921-22. On agriculture the expenditure in 1921-22 was \$909,000 as against \$1,060,000 in the previous year.

Premier Dunning stated that the people of Saskatchewan are the lowest taxed people for provincial purposes of any people west of the Great Lakes. The per capita taxation of the province, he said, including every tax which can be described as general in its application was \$3.20.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

The gross public debt of the province was estimated at \$70.55 including everything. Deducting the revenue reducing portion of the debt and the sinking fund, the net per capita

CHAUVIN LODGE NO. 92



Meets every Wednesday
C. G. Forryan, N.G.
W. Cubitt, V.G.
C. J. Smith, Sec.
Visiting Brothers Welcome

LAURA SECORD LODGE NO. 60

Rebekah Order I.O.O.F.

Meets First and Third Tuesday
each month

Visiting members welcome
Miss S. Roberts, N.G.
Mr. W. Petrie, Secretary

debt was \$33.69, the interest on which comes out of the consolidated fund. The total contingent liabilities of the province for 1921-22 were \$31,416,000 principally made up of railway guarantees amounting to \$28,582,000. With regard to the railway guarantees, all of the lines concerned have become part of the Canadian National System and Mr. Dunning, and with respect to the Canadian National lines there had never been any question. The Dominion has met the interest as it became due. The only bond sale made since the last budget speech, was an issue of 5 percent debentures due in 1924 for \$2,638,000. During the year also, Mr. Dunning stated the people of Saskatchewan bought Farm Loan Bonds to the amount of \$755,000 and with the exception of one investment of the Hail Association the money came in the main from the farmers of the province.

To date the Farm Loans Board has loaned over nine and a quarter millions to the farmers of Saskatchewan and on February 28 of this year the arrears of interest due to the board from these borrowers was \$509,000. Sixteen foreclosures have taken place since the board has commenced operations, and collections at the end of February last amounted to 42 percent of everything that was due to November 1 last. In addition, the board is holding 54,114 bushels of wheat, 539 bushels of flax and 749 bushels of rye for sale. Provision is made in the estimates for one million dollars for loans to the board in the coming year.

Regarding the estimates for the next fiscal year, Mr. Dunning, by way of summary, said "the authorized expenditure by the Legislature for the current fiscal year as \$13,114,000. That this House has authorized the government to expend in the current fiscal year that amount. The estimates

OUR LITTLE ADS DO BIG WORK

which I tabled yesterday for the new fiscal year ask authorization of total expenditure out of revenue of \$12,166,718, or \$947,709 less than we were authorized to expend in the current fiscal year. Also, the estimates for the current fiscal year out of capital authorized the government to expend \$7,258,250. The estimates I tabled yesterday ask authorization from this House to expend \$3,301,000 on capital account, a reduction in capital expenditures as compared with the authorization for the current fiscal year of \$3,957,250. Adding the two together authorizations for 1923-24 are \$4,904,959 less than in 1922-23.

HOG RAISING

FOR YEAR 1923

Experimental Farms Note

Hog raising is to-day one of the most profitable branches of Canadian farming, and the 1923 hog crop will probably be one of the largest on record. The majority of these hogs can be sold at a profit only on the British market, which demands select bacon hogs, dams and sires of bacon type must be used. Breeding is important, but much also depends on feeding.

So far, only a very small proportion of the hogs marketed in the West have been graded as "select bacon". The chief reason probably is that many of these hogs are of lard type and that many of these hogs are of lard hog breeding, but another reason undoubtedly is that Western hogs are grown and fattened almost entirely on grains, and often with very little exercise. In the East a far larger percentage of hogs have graded select, larger quantities of dairy by-products are available, also, the hogs are given much more pasture, thus reducing the cost of production. This also supplies both the exercise and the nutrients necessary for the development of long, lean hogs which may later be finished as select bacon.

At the Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe, a number of grains, grasses and clovers have been tried for several years to determine their suitability as hog pastures. A mixture of oats and rye, rape, alfalfa, sweet clover, oats, barley, wheat, and peas sown alone have been tried, and their suitability appears to be in the order in which they have been named. Hog pasture should be palatable and should produce a rapid early growth, which will keep green and last all through the summer. Peas are palatable but are quickly eaten off, and there is no after-growth. The seed is expensive in the West and also scarce. Wheat will provide more pasture than peas, but it grows slowly and is quite unpalatable to hogs. Barley gives a faster growth than wheat, but it is too tender to stand heavy pasturing and, like wheat, is not relished. Oats produce a rapid-growing early pasture, well liked by the hogs, but about one month of heavy pasturing will finish it. Sweet clover will produce a large amount of fodder, but is apparently unpalatable, and unless starved to eat it, hogs will trample down far more than they eat. Alfalfa, is the most palatable of all. It does not give much more pasture the year it is seeded, but in the dry, hot summer of 1922 a half acre of second year alfalfa, which had been sown in

Hardwood

We have just received a shipment of the best No. 1 Oak in suitable sizes for Eveners Double trees, etc., also Four- and Five-horse Eveners ready for ironing.

Western Lumber Company

H. N. FREEMAN, Manager, CHAUVIN

rows in 1921 and the weeds kept down by thorough cultivation, astured 20 hogs, averaging 125 pounds, for three months, and was still a good stand. Rae gives the largest amount of pasture, and if not allowed to get more than ten inches high, it is quite available. Like alfalfa, it should be seeded in drills and cultivated. The hogs run between the drills and do not tram down the rows; and they escape getting wet, with its consequent scalding and cracking of the skin. One acre of rape pasture seeded late in June carried 22 mature sows from the end of August to the freeze-up in November. Rye is well adapted for pasture in dry seasons. It is drought resistant, starts early and keeps green until late in the fall. It is palatable, and these cheap. Fall rye seeded in the spring gives good pasture, early enough for average farm conditions and, unlike spring rye, it does not head out. The advantage of a mixture of oats and rye is that the oats make a rapid growth which may be pastured off before the rye is ready. The rye coming on later will carry the hogs during the rest of the season.

WINTER RYE AND WHEAT

Southern visitors to the Experimental Station at Beaverlodge, Grande Prairie, are surprised at the degree of success met with in the culture of autumn-sown cereals. Rye is almost perfectly hardy, having come through the trying winter of 1921-22 with no the lack of snow protection until late January. Even the Turkey Red winter wheat came through with half a stand, when at the University of Alberta in Edmonton every plant of winter wheat had been killed.

Winter wheat seems to succeed better at Beaverlodge than at other Experimental Stations in the West. It has been observed at Beaverlodge that when killing occurs it is usually on the most exposed and driest spots; suggesting that, perhaps, the semi-park character of the country, the fairly heavy type of soil prevailing, and the usually steady snow blanket, may be possible factors in the case.

The average lot yield of rye in the five cropping seasons, 1918-22 inclusive, has been 43 bushels 17 pounds per acre. Some of these crops have grown on summer fallow and some on early breaking. The only trouble with the fallow system of growing is that the rye sometimes develops a troublesome rankness of straw. To

overcome this, and at the same time to economize labour, various practices have been resorted to, such as cross-drilling the winter rye on spring grain a month after the latter is sown, or drilling the rye in autumn on the stubble of the spring grain.

Perhaps the best use of rye in the North is to provide early pasture to cut down the winter feeding period and to provide hay when other hay crops fail. When not needed for hay it may be left to ripen grain. Five pecks per acre is the prescribed quantity of seed, and sowing has usually been done in the middle of August.

Turkey Red winter wheat, grown under the same conditions as the rye, has produced, during five successive years an average of 29 bushels 25 pounds per acre. While the average has not been so high as the average yield of spring wheat, it has matured more safely. Sown the middle of August. It is usually cut during the latter half of the August following. The necessity of carrying seed over is one drawback of the crop. Another is the possibility of winter-killed patches giving weeds a chance to occupy the land. This can be obviated by drilling in betimes on such patches an early variety of spring wheat, such as Ruby. Six to eight pecks will suffice.

Some big crops of winter wheat have been grown in the district, field yields as high as forty-five and fifty bushels per acre being reported.

Besides the Turkey Red, other varieties are under test, though comparisons are not available. In 1921, a new white wheat, called O. A. C. No. 21, yielded 47 bushels 28 pounds per acre.

Most delicious bread is made by J. P. Fisher Chauvin. If you have not already sampled this bread you are invited to do so. It does not pay to bake your own when you can buy this bread so cheaply.

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BROWN AND HIS TEETH

(Continued from page three)

our beaver for six or eight weeks, and nearly forgot him. I suppose he was living on his stolen store.

In March, however he made his appearance in the woodhouse, and gnawed sticks of green wood that had hark on them; and about that time too, he made himself unpopular with the old squire by going outdoors and felling two small mountain ash trees that had stood behind the wagon shed. He ate most of the bark on the branches and probably would have continued his logging operations in the garden and orchard had we not begun feeding him rutabaga turnips such as we gave the cattle.

Brown—as the girls named him—waxed sleek on the turnips, an by April had become so tame that we could stroke him as you would a cat, and he seemed to be quite as fond of it as a cat is. If frightened, he would give a leap, then scoot forward, then slap! would come his heavy tail on the floor. When cuffed he would squall pitifully and for time afterwards would sit and shake his head.

One night early in May he went to the goose pond and before morning he had cut down the one willow tree that stood by it; the trunk was perhaps six inches in diameter. The act displeased grandmother greatly, for in hot weather the geese were accustomed to sit on the water under the shade of the willow.

Now that the tree was down it was of no use to disturb the beaver, and during the next two months he cut the trunk and branches into logs, each about two feet long, and working mostly at night, made desultory attempts to build with them a dam across the little rill that ran into the pond. But he did not complete the dam, probably because he was disturbed a great deal, and at last he returned to his nest under the wagon shed. The girls fed him frequently with dry crusts of bread; and really he liked bread and rutabagas much better than

EAT FISHER'S CHAUVIN BREAD
YOU'LL BE SATISFIED

he liked tree bark. After every few nights, however, we could see that he had been to the goose pond again and had put in a few fagots and done a little plastering with mud. Instinct prompted him to work there, but, now that the necessity that had implanted the instinct in his ancestors no longer, drove him to work, he soon left off and came to his rutabagas and bread.

But in September the wild, provident instinct of the animals survived again, more powerfully. He set to work every night and in the course of a week completed a typical beaver dam of fagots, mud and grass, which raised the goose pond fully a foot. He even carried sticks of stove wood all the way from the wood pile, and sometimes worked by day. Whenever any of us boys drew near he would sit up and glance at us out of the corner of his eye in a most knowing manner.

My cousin Addison thought we might breed beaver for their skins there at the goose pond, and, since we all wished to see whether he would build a house, we drew a small load of green poplar wood there from the wood lot. Brown appeared to know just what the wood was there for, and now that his dam was done, he began to put up a house in the middle of the pond where the water was perhaps three feet deep. He worked steadily and in the course of a fortnight had his house covered and "shingled" with grass and mud. Then he forsook his nest under the wagon shed and lived in his own house, though he came around to the kitchen door for bread.

He also raided the vegetable garden for carrots and turnips, and carried away a quantity to store up.

During the latter part of September and in early October he would sit on the top of his house for hours at a time, looking around. If a dog came along, he slid off, giving the water a slap with his tail, dived down to the door of the house and went inside and remained there for a while. Dogs indeed bothered him a great deal, one dog especially, a large brindled mongrel that belonged to a boy neighbor of ours, Alfred Batchelder. The dog was a neighborhood nuisance and was always worrying poultry, sheep and calves, and frequently sneaking about

kitchen doors to pick up bones or to steal.

As a matter of fact there was not much love lost between Alfred and ourselves. He was a rude, bragging, arrogant boy, and was much addicted to paying spiteful tricks. "I'd like to see Tige get hold of that beaver of yours once!" he used to stay as he went by. "Tige would shake the liver out of him.

In fact Alfred slyly set the dog on poor Brown every time he passed and saw the beaver out. "Sick 'em!" he would exclaim, and then stand by the roadside wall to see Tige race down across the field to the pond. The thing became so provoking that Addison talked of shooting the dog, but the old squire forbade him.

One morning while we were at the breakfast table we heard Tige bark—we knew his bark as well as we knew Alfred's voice—and ran out in time to see the end of a very queer struggle. Brown evidently had been on his way from his house in the pond up to the kitchen door for breakfast when Alfred and Tige had spied him, then, hearing the dog no doubt he had turned to run back to the pond, but he was too late. Tige had caught up with him just as he reached the pond and had grabbed him by the thick fleshy part of the tail, close to the body. Feeling the dog's teeth, Brown whirled and gripped Tige by the tail also close to the body.

When it came to tail chewing the beaver instantly displayed the greater power. With two nips of those sharp chisel-like teeth of his he bit Tige's tail nearly off, so that it hung by a bit of skin. The yell Tige gave could have been heard for half a mile. He lost his nerve too, and letting go his hold, bolted, howling up through the field to his master. His tail was dragging on the ground, and as he ran he kept glancing back at it, first on one side and then on the other.

Of course we boys laughed. I doubt whether a good fight and a decisive victory would have made us feel half so judilant. As for Alfred, he hardly replied at all, but look his pet home to be doctored. Tige was a very bob-tail dog to the end of his days.

What had happened probably cost Brown his life. Less than a week afterwards, during the time of the hunters' moon, some of our folks heard the report of a gun in the night; and the following morning we discovered the beaver lying dead in the pond beside his house, with just the tip of big tail cut of water. He had been shot through the head with a bullet, probably while he was sitting on his house.

Our first thoughts naturally were of our neighbors; yet we did not believe that Alfred was good enough marksman to hit a beaver by moonlight.

Someone, however had fired the shot that ended the life of our pet. Grandmother has his skin made into a muff and several years later the old lady gave it to my cousin Ellen, who still treasures it among the keepsakes of our young days on the farm.

MANAGEMENT
OF HOUSE PLANTS

Experimental Farms Note

Windows opening to the south are usually preferable to those with a western outlook. During the winter days the latter will receive but little sun, and that too horizontal. Windows looking to the east may be occupied by a few plants, and are, in fact, for palms, ferns and similar shade-loving plants, desirable.

Where it is difficult to obtain a suitable compost an admixture of street-sweepings with fresh garden loam will answer; but if only a small amount of soil is needed it will be wiser to buy some prepared compost from a florist.

Pots used, unless new, should be soaked and scrubbed. Never use pots too large; a small plant growing in a great quantity of soil will not remove much water by transpiration.

For seedlings or rooted cuttings the pot is loosely filled with sifted soil, and the plant placed in a finger hole made in the centre. The soil is then pressed into place and well watered.

Before re-potting, remove a quarter inch or so of surface soil, thus disposing of any weeds or slime. Next, place half an inch or an inch of compost in the bottom of a pot, put in a plant, and add enough soil to fill the space. Then furnish a slight covering of fresh surface. The soil-level should be from half an inch to an inch below the edge of the pot. The hole at the bottom must not be clogged; it is necessary to provide drainage. Pots up to four inch need not have the hole shielded. Above this size, an inch or two of broken pot might be placed in the bottom and covered with spaghnum or rough sod, to keep the soil from washing down and filling the spaces.

Through lack of food, a plant sometimes does not make good growth. So long as the roots have not become bound it need not be re-potted; indeed, this would be a needless check. Scrape away the surface soil down to the roots and replace by a rich soil containing twenty-five per cent of ground bone.

Provided the plants have proper drainage water should be applied until it runs through the bottom. Too frequent watering is often a cause of non-success; it wets the surface soil so much as to keep the air out. The soil becomes sour and the dater does not penetrate to the roots of the plant—the only place where it will do good.

Dwelling air is usually dry—a condition inviting to the red spider. Dryness may be decreased by evaporating water in the room and by syringing foliage on bright days. Thickly leaved plants may be sponged off with water containing whale oil soap. Also meter falls to 40 degrees, though such days.

At nights plants do best in a temperature 10 or 15 degrees lower than they need during the day. Most species used in the house require no more than 50 or 55 degrees at night, and they will not suffer if the thermometer falls to 4egrees, though such a temperature maintained for a good while would check growth.

Frozen plants should be thawed out slowly. Remove from direct sun rays and keep at a temperature of 35 to 40 until above this. Water at 50 or 60 degrees will probably harm plants more than if they are allowed to thaw themselves out.

Fitness of plants for house purposes may be largely determined from the structure and general appearance. Those with thick leaves and a small, glossy surface are but little affected by a dry temperature; while plants with small, thin leaves quickly dry up.

Deciduous plants that show bare stems in winter are the least decorative. All plants need rest, but those which rest during the summer should be chosen: begonias, abutilons, callas, cycalamen, geraniums, heliotrope and Chinese primroses; also the flowering bulbs—hyacinths, tulips narcissi, etc.

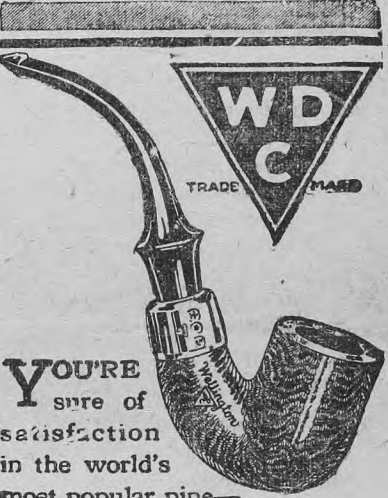
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MAPLE TREES, Transplanted, 2 to 3 feet	per 100	15.00
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CURRENTS, RED DUTCH	per dozen	3.00
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GOOSEBERRIES, HOUGHTON	per dozen	6.00
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LILAC, 2 feet	each	.70
TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE, 2 feet	each	.70
PAEONIES	each	1.00
SEEDLING APPLES, 1foot	each	.20
CRAB APPLES, 1 to 2 foot	each	.80
CARAGANA SEEDLINGS 6 to 10 inches	per 100	2.00
CARAGANA, TRANSPLANTED, 10 to 18 inches, per 100		6.00
CARAGANA, TRANSPLANTED, 18 to 30 inches, per 100		9.00
CARAGANA, TRANSPLANTED, SHRUBS	each	.50
SCOTCH PINE TREES, Transplanted, 1 to 2 1/2ft, each	.50 to	1.00
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SINGLE BEGONIAS*	each 40c, ped dozen	4.00
DOUBLE BEGONIAS*	each 50c, per dozen	5.00
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*Crimson, Rose, Orane, Salmon, Yellow

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LOST: ONE DARK BAY MARE
Colt, coming four years, little white on hind foot. branded on right jaw ward for recovery. T. Smith, Chauvin half circle over reverse S. \$5.00 re-

FOR SALE: 1 20-RUN SHOE DRILL
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FOR SALE OR RENT: A FARM IN
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FOR SALE: MAMMOTH BRONZE
turkey eggs of 1st prize tom weighs 40 lbs. 35 cents each; also eggs of 2nd prize tom weighs 35 lbs. 25 cents each. Mrs. A. S. MacSporran, Chauvin P.O. 26-43-2. 264p

FOR SALE: ONE BUNCH OF PIGS
6 weeks old, \$4.00 each; also one bunch of young pigs \$3.50 each. P. Manson, Chauvin P.O.; S½ 24-43-1.

FOR SALE: PASTURE QUARTER
section, good water and shelter also some household effects. Mrs. Clara Carlein, Chauvin P.O.; Phone 902

Impoundment Notice

Notice is hereby given that 1 black horse, 6 years old, white spot in forehead, few white hairs on left front foot, and few white hairs on right hind foot. No brand visible, was impounded at the N.E. ¼ 2-44-2-w 4th on the 12th day of April 1923.

Poundkeeper
H. L. BINGHAM.

TWO PRACTICAL MINDS

The very prosaic young man was making his proposal. No sentiment with him; he wanted a proper understanding. "Can you wash dishes?" he asked the girl of his heart. "Oh, yes!" replied the girl. "Can you wipe them?"

The Bank of Montreal, Chauvin is the local home of the dollar bill (ours anyhow); and right next door to it is the local home of E. C. D. Ice Cream.

NOTES FROM THE NORTH EAST

The meeting of the Fram Grain Growers Association will not take place on the first Saturday in May, but is postponed (owing to busy times) until Saturday, May 19th at 8 p.m. in Fram School.

Artland is sure a busy 'Burg' these days. It seems that the freighting for the new Railroad is being done from this point.

A new Restaurant is being opened up in the shack belonging to Mr. T. Kitching. Mr. J. W. Suffren being we understand the new proprietor.

We hear that Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds intend leaving Artland for Edmonton in the near future.

The new teacher for the Artland school arrived last Saturday evening. We wish her all success in her venture.

A gloom was cast over the district by the announcement of the death of Margarita Edno the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Halls. The little one was laid to its last resting place on Friday afternoon in Brady cemetery. Four of the boys from Brady acting as pall-bearers and the large turnout testifying to the intense sympathy that is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Halls in their sad bereavement.

We regret to announce the death of Walter Smith who passed away last Friday morning at 2 a.m. at the residence of Mr. C. Newports. The funeral was held on Sunday afternoon the service being held at the home of his brother-in-law (Mr. John Graham).

Mrs. Henry Johnson has returned to Venn where she intends to take up her residence at least for the time being.

Our congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Foley. On April 10th at St. Paul's Hospital Saskatoon a son.

A fire "up north" proved disastrous we hear, to the pasture belonging to Mr. Wells.

"Although I have granted you this interview," said a pompous politician to a newspaper man, "I don't want people to think I'm in the habit of talking for publication." "They won't," was the reply, "when they see your remarks in print!"

LOCAL NOTES

We understand that Mr. L. E. Boucher intends making an apology for causing delay to the tin-can orchestra, had he known that they were awaiting his presence he would have hurried home from the pool room.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Scott of Artland were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. K. W. Coe, last Sunday.

Mr. B. O. Miller has arrived at Prosperity and is resuming duties as teacher at the school. His return to the district is highly approved by those having children in attendance at this school.

Mr. W. O. Harris, of Prosperity, has purchased "Carriden Max" a choice two year old Shorthorn bull from Messrs Strachan Bros.

We are glad to hear that Mrs. J. L. Corriveau, who is at an Edmonton hospital, is making good progress after undergoing an operation.

We noticed the reeve of Chauvin setting a good example one evening last week. He was beating the carpets by the Armstrong method.

A shipment of dry goods and footwear has been received by the Chauvin Mercantile Co., L. E. Roy, Manager.

We noticed our latest and most up-to-date farmer hauling hay in his Ford car. Guess he was planning ahead last year when he painted the car green.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, and daughter have taken up their residence in Chauvin. Mr. Barnes is acting as station agent.

FORMALIN SPECIAL
32½ CENTS PER LB

The Chauvin Pharmacy

Mr. McCord, who has been acting as station agent, was called to relieve the agent at Landis Sask., who has been taken sick.

Mr. A. Herbert has been busily engaged on the new golf links, levelling off around the holes, and generally putting things in shape.

Jams, Syrups and in fact everything containing sugar and glucose are going up in price. These raises take effect immediately and range from 2 cents a pound in syrup to about 6 cents a pound in jams.

A word to the wise is sufficient. If possible get in your summer's supply now.

The Ribstone M.D. council will meet at Ribstone at 1.30 p.m., Saturday May 5th. This meeting will also be a court of revision for the business tax assessment.

We are glad to state that Mrs. L. E. Roy is rapidly recovering her strength and health.

That spring has arrived is evidenced by the evening activities around town. Curls of smoke can be seen arising from numerous bon-fires. Rakes, hoes and spades long disused are being brought into action. Baseball and basketball devotees are again out practising. Whilst the more aristocratic are motoring and golfing

Mothers Day will be observed on Sunday May 6th at oints in the Ribstone field, and on Sunday, May 13th in the LaPearl field.

A genuine Auto Strop Razor including 3 blades and a strop for \$1.00 A Real Bargain—

The Chauvin Pharmacy

Fine Rhubarb roots, raised by Mr. W. Corgill of this town can be had at Saker's for \$1.00 per dozen.

Mrs. D. W. Parcels is spending a short time at Calgary on a visit to her mother.

Monday May 7th has been set for Arbor Day in the province of Alberta

4,000 pounds of jams and syrup we are informed that Saker's have purchased the above amount of jams and syrups and they will sell them while they last, at the old price.

Liquor Plebiscite

It has been decided by the Alberta cabinet that the plebiscite on the liquor questions prepared by the Legislature just before prorogation, will be held on Monday, November 5. This was considered by the cabinet the best time for the holding of the plebiscite, since season's operations on the farms will be practically over, and the vote will be close enough to the next Session of the Legislature to give fairly quick effect to any change in legislation necessitated by the result of the vote.

He is a small man who cannot act as a subordinate.

Case Is Dismissed

A case of some interest was heard before J. P.s W. Forran and George Lawson of Artland last week. Elmer Rose being charged with violation of the Temperance Act. Mr. Brown, of Sakatoon, an analyst from Regina and a constable appeared for the Crown. The analyst proved that a certain bottle of beer alleged to have been purchased from the defendant contained three per cent. H. V. Fieldhouse appeared for the defense. The case was dismissed for insufficient evidence.

Course For Farm Young People

The fifth annual university week for farm young people of Alberta will be held at the university June 6 to 12. There will be accommodation for 200 boys and 150 girls, between the ages of 16 and 25, from the farms. The program for the six days will include instruction in various lines, including agriculture.

The man who has no tact always brags about his frankness.

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5 Passenger FORD, Good Running Condition	\$275.00
BED SPRING & MATTRESS	12.00
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HEATER	8.00
CHILD'S CRIB & SPRING	Valuation
EXTENSION COUCH	Valuation

Mr. Carpenter having left Ribstone wishes to dispose of the above. No reasonable offer will be refused. Terms, Cash

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